

Answers to RSS–DS1/Set-1

1. (a) Protection against the import of foreign goods
2. (c) 2025
3. (c) Haryana
4. (c) Statement (I), (II) and (III) are correct.
5. (b) Gram sabha
6. (d) The Central Government consists of Dutch and French - speaking ministers, while the Community Government represents specific language communities and has powers related to cultural and language-related issues.
7. (d) A is false but R is true.
8. (a) A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.
9. (a) Malaysia
10. (b) The Massacre at Chios
11. (a) Nature of Employment activities
12. (d) Norms and procedures
13. (d) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
14. (b) Final goods
15. (c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
16. (c) Clue (ii) and (iii)
17. (b) Statement (III) is right.
18. (d) politics
19. (d) None of these
20. (b) Double coincidence of wants
21. While the Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east edge of the country, the Indian Tamils are mostly concentrated in the centre of the country within the Sinhalese area.
22. (A) Languages played a vital role in the development of nationalist sentiments in Europe in the following ways:
 - The Polish language was banned after Russia occupied Poland. It was replaced by the Russian language.
 - The language started to be used by many members of the clergy in Poland as a weapon of national resistance.
 - The use of Polish came to be identified as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

Or

- (B)
- The greatest problem in the unification of Italy was its fragmentation into several political units, each under a different authority.
 - Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.
 - Italy was divided into seven states during the middle of the 19th century. Out of seven, only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs. The Centre was ruled by the Pope. Southern regions were under the Bourbon kings of Spain.
 - The Italian language had many regional and local variations and had not acquired one common form.
- 23.
- The right of inheritance leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical.
 - The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.
 - A piece of land keeps dividing among the generations of farmers.
 - As a result of continued division, the piece of land becomes smaller and smaller and eventually insufficient even to fulfill the family needs.
 - Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
24. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Federal governments have two or more tiers of government. In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various constituent units of the country. Both types of governments enjoy independent powers and are separately answerable to the people. For example, in India, power is divided between the Central Government and the various State governments. In a unitary form of government, either there is one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central government. In this, the Central government can pass orders to the provincial or the regional government. For example, in Sri Lanka, the national government has all the powers.
25. The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century due to following reasons:
- People wanted to know more and more about their religion and about their church.
 - This made the clergy afraid of the new awakening. They saw it as a threat to their privileges, to their monopoly of interpreting religious texts and thus to their incomes.
 - They felt that free print material could make the people rebel against the established religion. All this led to a religious debate and marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation Movement.
 - With this fear in mind, the Roman Catholic Church imposed several controls over publishers and booksellers.

- The Roman Church troubled by such effects of popular readings and questioning of faith imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

26. (A) The chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying. Following are the facts of Indian chemical industry:

- It contributes approximately 3 per cent (24.45 per cent of the total export of chemical and allied products) of the GDP.
- It is the third largest in Asia and occupies the twelfth place in the world in terms of its size.
- The growth rate of this industry is 10-12 per cent growth per annum, which is 2 per cent of global chemical industry.
- India is the second largest producer of agrochemical in Asia.
- The inorganic chemicals comprises 29.39 per cent of imports.

Or

(B) Following are the three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources.

- (a) Minimising the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- (b) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
- (c) Treatment of hot water and effluents before releasing them into rivers and ponds.

27. (i) The unorganised sector consists of small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

(ii) These units are owned by private individuals. Their aim is to maximise profit. The wages are very low and there is no provision for overtime, paid leave etc. Here workers have to face social discrimination also besides getting irregular and insecure employment.

(iii) But they continue to do work in this sector because they do not have a better option.

28. Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism. Justify the statement.

- Judiciary with the Supreme Court at the apex is the sole interpreter of the Indian Constitution.
- Independent judiciary is the essence of the federal government. Here, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government.
- Judiciary administers both the union and state laws which are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication.
- The disputes about the division of powers are settled by the Judiciary. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

Hence, the judiciary is considered as the guardian of the Indian federalism.

29. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Its development can be attributed to various factors like:

- Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts, etc. are the responsibility of the government in developing countries.
- Demand for services such as transport, trade, and storage will increase with the development of primary and secondary sectors.
- Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.
- Rapid growth of the service sector also benefitted from external demand such as the software industry and call centre services.
- Liberalisation of the financial sector provided an environment for faster growth of financial services.

30. (A) Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives:

- Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements, and machinery to are made from minerals.
- Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
- Even the food that we eat contains minerals. It is only 0.3 per cent of the total intake of nutrients but they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7 per cent of the foodstuffs.
- In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.

Or

(B) (a) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.

(b) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers.

(c) Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores.

(d) Some minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills.

(e) The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. The ocean beds, too, are rich in certain types of minerals.

31. (A) • Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:

- He established the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code. This code did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before Law and also secured the right to property.
- He simplified administrative divisions.

- He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed many freedoms that were not given to them.
- In towns too, guild systems were removed.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.

Or

(B) Following are the factors which led to the rise of Nationalism in Europe:

- **Decline of feudalism:** Feudal lords were a great tumbling block in the way of the rise of the nationalism feelings among the people. But their mutual warfare and crusades weakened them.
- **Weakness of Papacy and the Roman Empire:** The renaissance and reformation movements led to awakening among the people and weakened the authority of the pope and the Holy Roman Empire. Consequently, national churches and national states were established in many countries.
- **Foreign rule:** In certain countries, foreign rule also played an important part in the growth of nationalism.
- **Reaction against injustice:** Sometimes reaction against the arbitrary rule of unjust monarchs also gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.
- **Contribution of great writers:** The writings of great poets, politicians and philosophers like Machiavelli, J.S. Mill, Fitch, Mazzini, Garibaldi etc. went a long way in rousing political consciousness and national spirit among the people.

32. (A) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MP's from changing parties.

- The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.
- The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is a mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.

Or

(B) The various challenges faced by political parties are:

- **Lack of Internal democracy:** Every member of the political party does not have a chance to take part in decision making process. Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members.
- **Dynastic Succession:** The biggest challenge within the political party is the issues of dynastic succession. These parties do not have transparent functioning and always try to give an unfair advantage to their family members. Hence, a political party remains under the control of one family.

- **Money and Muscle Power:** Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money.
- **Meaningful choice to others:** Most of the political parties have the same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice.

33. (A)
- The members of the group can take a small loan from the group itself to meet their needs.
 - The group charges Interest rates less than moneylenders which help them to repay their loan with great ease.
 - These groups are organised by women in rural areas. So these group gives special status to women.
 - These groups gradually can seek loans for the bank so as to create employment opportunities for its members.
 - Banks have been extending loans to these groups to meet their needs like buying fertilisers, seeds, raw materials, etc.

These SHG have emerged as building blocks of the rural poor as it is the group as a whole that is responsible for the repayment of the loan. In case, of non-repayment, it is taken up in a serious manner by the group members. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateralas such.

Or

(B)	Formal Source of Credit	Informal Source of Credit
	(i) These sources of credit are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.	These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside of the control of the government.
	(ii) Formal sector credit includes banks and cooperatives.	Informal sector credit includes moneylenders, traders, employees friends and relatives.
	(iii) Banks require collateralas.	No collateralas required.
	(iv) Charge a reasonable rate of interest.	They charge much higher rate of interest.
	(v) Apart from profit making they have objective of social welfare.	Their only motive is to extract high rate of interest.
	(vi) Terms of credit are fair and reasonable.	They impose very tough and sometimes even unreasonable terms of credit on borrowers.
	(vii) Functioning is supervised by Reserve Bank of India.	Banks do not supervise. There is no organisation which supervises credit activities.

34.

1. The rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - were active in the Civil Disobedience movement.
2. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns because they thought that it might upset the rich peasants and landlords.
3. The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. For the rich peasants 'Swaraj' meant struggle against high revenues.

35.

1. The process of industrialisation has led to urbanisation by creating economic growth and job opportunities that draw people to cities.
2. The electricity generated by running water is termed as hydroelectricity. 22% of the total electricity.
3. Exerting pressure on the existing fresh water resources.

36.

1. People look at a mix of goals for development because they make their choices based on various preferences. Income is one of those preferences which may not be the prime criterion for everyone. Some may prefer job security to high income. Some may consider other facilities like a safe and secure environment.

For example- Women, who are engaged in paid jobs are an example of persons who fulfill a mix of goals.

Before accepting a job in a far-off place, people would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn.

2. It will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. For example, the role of your friends in our life, sense of security, proper/timely leaves, and holidays.
3. Women will also be able to take up a variety of jobs or run a business in safe environment.

37.

